How far the suggestion has been considered by the Centennial Commission, or whether any valid objections have been found to the plan, has not been

sunounced. ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION BY POREIGN POWERS.

But of even prior importance to the interesting question of the features in which the American International should compete successfully with all past exhibitions, and of the means by which the Government can make the manufacturers of all nations as active competitors on the Schuylkill as on the Danube, is the question of the acceptance of our invitation by the great Powers, through which alone their citizens can be admitted, and of the preparations of our Government for the proper reception of its guests. Upon these points the American people are but imperfectly informed, and perhaps to this circumstance may be due in part the popular apathy which has been so much complained of.

With perfect respect to every branch of the Gov-ernment on which tests the responsibility of the Exhibition, to Congress whose will decreed it, to the President, who on the assurance required by Congress proclaimed it, to the two departments on which Congress devolved the work of the Commission-the State Department which it charged with the duty of communicating the proclamation and regulations to the diplomatic representatives of all nations, and the Centennial Commission which it organized to represent the Government in the arrangements at ne, may not the people with propriety ask to be frankly advised what progress has been made by these two departments in the foreign and domestic branches of the Centennial. Is there slightest reason to suppose that the Government of Gen. Grant, who has so warmly commended the Exhibition, and who so strenuously urged upon Congress that it should be made a suc cess, or abandoned in its infancy, would desire to conceal from the American people under any plea of diplomatic reserve the correspondence held with his own agents, or with foreign powers in refererence to the subject? Or is there any reason to suppose that the Centennial Commission whose rapid prosecution of the Exhibition buildings at Fairmount has both surprised and delighted our own citizens, and called forth the admiration and approval of Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the accomplished Manager of the British Department, would object to the country being precisely advised of any difficulty, should any bave arisen in their path, foreign or domestic, arising from want of time, want of money, want of harmony of view or of cooperation in action, or from any other cause that if not promptly remedied might possibly cause the Centennial to drift into failure in regard to a single feature essential to success, at a period so late that retrieval might be impossible and disappointment inevitable? RUSSIA, GREECE, AND ITALY NOT CERTAIN TO BE REPRESENTED.

The recent intimation that Russia, Greece, and Italy have declined the invitation of our Government, and that neither Persia nor Siam will occupy the places assigned to them on the plan of our main Exhibition building, would alone seem to justify a prompt inquiry and a prompt response. The report, if correct and unexplained, would seem to imply not only that the intent of Congress to celebrate the Centennial by a universal Exhibition was signally defeated in directions the most unexpected, but that there had been a change in the cordiality of our relations with some foreign pawers, and especline au invitation which but recently he would have been the foremost to accept.

The practice of Christendom, as exemplified at the recent exhibitions in Europe, has led a German auther. Dr. W. F. Exper. to remark in his recent work. "Der Austeller und die Austellungen," that "No civilized nation would ever refuse to cooperate in

The diplomary of Austria, although unassisted by the great and constantly enlarging market offered by our Republic, and with a capital debarred of the advantage belonging to Philadelphia in being approachable by water, found no difficulty in assembling at Vienna the governments and nations of the world, Christian or otherwise, great and small, from far and near; and at our Fourth of July festival in 1873, at the "Blumen Salle," Prof. I. Lawrence Smith aptly compared the Baron Schwarz-Senborn to the magicians, waving his wand and comelling the North and the South, the East and the West to bring to his realms their treasures of beauty and of art. It would seem as if the repeated call of our Congress, proclaimed by the President, and echoing the voice of the American people, had commanded less regard, even when it asked them "cordially and respectfully" to share in celebrating our first Centennial

The task of conveying to a foreign power our cordial invitation was properly imposed by Congress on the State & partment, the regular channel of communication through the foreign representatives at Washington and our own diplomatic and consular agents centtered throughout the world. The Department is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations; it is endowed with an admirable machinery, and served by intelligent agents. It is familian with the early diplomacy of the republic of which Americans are so justly proud-a diplomacy which blended an honorable frankness with a stately courtesy, which upheld American rights with a careful regard to the peages of Christendom and the sensibilities of friendly powers, and which in the case of Lafayette showed that the American Republic was not ungrateful, but remembered his services and re-joiced to honor them by a graceful hospitality.

With such advantages for obtaining those affirmative replies to the invitation of Congress which Congress and the people had a right to expect in view of the experience of the other powers, it is little flattering to our National pride that there is doubt at so late a day as to the coming of Russia. Italy, Greece, Persia, and Siam, all of whom were worthily represented at Vienna.

One great power and only one might perhaps have deemed herself entitled with small apology to decline our invitation to assist in colebrating the Cen-tennial of 1776. The sterling sense, however, and

wise magnatimity of our British kinsmen appreciate aright the errors and estrangements of the past, the friendship of the present, and the promise of the future; and England, worthily represented nlike by her commission and her exhibits, both under the lead of her experienced agent, will command the respect and admiration of the Nation, which, in declaring its independence of Eoglish rule, vindicated its claim to English manliness and its devo-

tion to the principles of English law.

EUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP. If there was one Sovereign in Europa on whose cordial fraeadship observant Americans believed they could depend, it was Alexander of Russia, who, during our recent struggle for existence, stood alonamong the great Powers our firm friend, and who amid plottings and prophecies aimed at our destruction, and thinly vailed insults from foreign courts, which, catching at tones of treachery and cowardice from our own shores, imagined us to be in the throcs of dissolution, calmly declared his appreciation of the value of our Union, and his faith in its

stability. When the Lairds and Napoleons of Europe, taking advantage of our position, were striking unmanly blows on the ocean and in Mexico, and rumors were rife of plots for the recognition of the Slave Confederacy, and of united intervention in its behalf, the appearance of the Russian fleet to winter in the harbor of New-York, significantly indicated to Europe where lay the sympathies of the Czar of

A new tie between the countries was established by the emmespation in America of 4,000,000 slaves, and in Russia of 20,000,000 serfs, among will be celebrated at that place next sonday and Mon-whom 8,000 schools were established within two day. On Sunday a sermon will be delivered in the First ing to \$4,900 or \$4,000 due to various in reas. The transfer of Alaska was an act not main. Parish Church, standing on the site of the old church town.

fluenced by our friendly relations; and when the Emperor sent his son to visit the Republic and its chief, there was nothing in the cordial reception of Alexis by the American people to indicate on their part the slightest forgetfulness or misappreciation of the great service rendered them by his father There was nothing in their conduct toward the Grand Duke to indicate any weakening of the tie which, despite the wide differences in their constitutions, social and political, had associated in a cordial friendship the young Powers of the East and of the West, Imperial Russia and Republican America.

If to-day Russia, fresh from her magnificent display at the Vienna Exposition, declines to assist at our Centennial; if Russia shall be absent when England and France and Germany and Austria come with their treasures and their congratulations, the incident may well excite the regrets of America and the surprise of Europe. The policy of a great power, especially if it has been uniform and hereditary, can hardly change without a reason. If the celebration of our Centennial is to be marked by the refusal of the Emperor to send representatives of his person and his Empire to do honor to the American Government, and share its courteous hospitality, it is a matter that concerns directly the American people, and it seems not unreasonable that they should desire an explanation of such a refusal on such an occasion, and that they should ask if the diplomatic correspondence throws no light upon it, or if his Excellency, Mr. Jewell, our recent

envoy, can possibly explain it. I have already occupied more space than I intended when I accepted your courteous invitation to express my views of the Centennial. But the subject is large and as I think of such national importance that I will reserve for another letter some sug gestions touching the arrangements for the reception by the Government of its foreign guests, the provision of funds for the entire celebration, and the favorable influence which the Exhibition should have not only in instructing our own people and opening new markets for our productions, but in giving a new prestige to the Republic throughout the world especially in Science and Act, and in giving a new impulse to the emigration of a class of better Jony JAK. means and higher culture. Kalonah, N. Y., July 22, 1875.

FOREIGN PREPARATIONS.

EGYPT PREPARING-A GRAND DISPLAY PROMISED-REDUCED RATES FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ASSURED IN PRANCE. Bentis, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1873.

M. Brughsch, the Egyptian Commissioner to the United States Centennial Exhibition, bas arrived here. Expet is preparing for a brilliant display of her products at Philadelphia. She has hitherto been acting in the matter subordinately to France, but will now make her arrangements in conjunction with Germany.
PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875.

At a meeting, held yesterday, of the Committee to pro mote the representation of France at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, a communication was received from the General Transatiantic Steamship Company, promising to reduce the rates for freight and passengers going to the Exhibition. The list of exhibitors will close on the 15th just.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY ASKS THE GOVERNMENT
TO AID EXHIBITORS.

Prom The London News, July 28.
The Lord President of the Council and the

The Lord President of the Council and the Chanceilor of the Exchaquer received yesterday a deputation from the Logal Academy on the subject of a untable representation of British art in general at the International Exhibition of 1876, to be held at Philadelphia. The following members of the Royal Academy were present: Sr Francis Grant, President; Messer, P. H. Calderen, C. W. Cope, W. P. Frith, F. Leighton, W. C. Marshall, J. E. Miliais, J. Pettia, F. R. Pickersgill, R. Redrave, G. Richmond, and Mr. C. A. Eston, Secolary. Sir Francis Grant introduced the deputation as having been appointed to bring before her Majestr's Government the impertance attached by the Royal Academy to a complete representation of Rritish fine art in response to the mixitation of the American nation upon the occasion of the International Exhibition of 1876. The deputation stated that the Council of the Royal Academy was anxious, in the first place to assure the Lord President and the Chancellor of the Exchaquer that they had not sound an interview on the subject of the representation of British art at Philadelphia with a view of obtaining any concessions or advantages for members of the Royal Academy, ellipse collectively or individually, but the luterests of British arts spencially; and also, it might be added, in the interests of the Philadelphia Exhibition field. Being convinced by just experience that the wish of her Malesty's Government, as expressed in his Grace's letter of the 4th of March last, that British art should be worthly represented at that Exhibits a, can never be carried into effect if all the expenses connected with the transdission and insurance of works of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, to so great a distance hat o to be borne by the exhibitors, the deputation urged upon the serious behing of reverting to the example of the Paris Exhibition of 18-85 by relaxing, so far as those works of art arc ceneeract, the sirict rules adopted for the general department of the Malesty's Government, of British a intion to contribute toward the Exhibition by sending and insuring a selection of the dependence of its descensed members, and also to assist her Majesty's Government in any way that may be deemed advisable in premoting the worthy representation of British art at Philadelphis. The Lord President having promised to bring the matter before the dovernment, the Characther to the exchanger made concides as to the means it was proposed to adopt and the cost of making such a collection as the departation considered would generally represent British art, and discussed at some length the measure which would be necessary to making such a collection as the deputation considered would generally represent British art, and discussed at some length the measurer which would be necessary to give effect to their wisdes. Sir Francis Grant having thanked the Lord President and the Chancellor of the Exchanger, the deputies withdraw.

THE BRITISH GOVEENMENT URGED TO TRANS-PORT WORKS OF ART FREE. From The Leadon Standard, July 21.
That British art should be adequately repre-sented at the Published blue Exhibition in 1876 taust be

That British art should be adequately represented at the Finladelphia Exhibition in 1876 must be what of every one who is increated either in the character of British art or in the stocess of that Exhibition. The British Government having already signified their opinion of the describility of such a representation, it was very reasonable and proper that Sir Francis Grant and the memores of the Royal Academy should seek the know how far they may expect to recken input the assistance of the Sinte in defraying the expenses of convering the works of British arists to Philadelphia. On its own account the Academy seeks nothing. It is rich enough to contribute its share toward securing a worthy selection of the works of its members. It primitives to send the diploma works of decented academicians, and in other ways to help her Majesip's Government in making such an appearance as bay academicians, and in other ways to bely her Majeriy's tovernment in making auch an appearance as buy maintain the artistic reputation before the assembled material at Philadelphia. But what is wanted by the Government should pay, as they did in 1887, the expenses of the transport reception display, and in surance of the works of British artists at the American Exhibition.

If International Exhibitions are considered worthy of the encouragement and support of the Government, and if it is an object to us that England should mointain bertant position in such competitions, targe cannot be a If it is an object to its that kingland should monitarin for has position in such competitions, taves cannot be a holid that it is the duty of the Government to lead its aid in the manner suggested by Str Francis Grant. Aris is precisely the one department in which it is most de-sirable that we should be wortfully represented, and this Philadelphia Exhibition, we cannot but feet, has some special circums on its to make it as complete to this respect as possible. We cannot reasonably expect that private persons will bear off this field and cost of sending cures and estiptures seroes the Atlantic. If to be sent, therefore, they should be sent at

PERSONAL.

The poet Seidl, author of the Austrian national hymn, "Golf orhulte unsern Kosser," died at Vienna on the 13th of July. Mme. Nilsson has been compelled to de-

line the liberal offer of \$100,000 for 100 nights, made her by Mr. Max Sirakosch of New York, on account of in-disposition. She is now in Paris. Secretary Bristow, who went home to Kentucky to vote, is weather bound, and tolographs to Act-

Secretary of the Treasury Judge Burnnam that he not return as soon as he expected. Mr. Martin Millsuore, Mr. Thomas Ball, Mr. Marshall Wood, Miss Harriet Houser, Miss Armie Whit-

ney, Miss Stebbins, Mr. Thomas Gould, and Mr. Daniel Perry are among the contributors of models for the states of Charles Summer. A celebration in commemoration of the birth of Mlokel Angolo, will be held in Florence, on the 14th, 15te, and 16th of September. Several of the Buropean governments have expressed their willingness to nid, and private persons will contribute memorials in various

Victor Hugo's new volume will be called "L'Art d'ere Grand-pere," and wist probably be published this Autumn. M. Hugo works with all his oldissued this Astuma. S. Fings works with all my our time enthusiasm, but he withholds his manuscripts from the printer as long as he can, and corrects with extreme early, not often being satisfied with less time flye proofs. Two volumes of the "Legende des Scoles," or two of the "Qualic Vents de l'Especi," will follow soon.

Gioncester, Mass., by his Majesty's stoop of war Parent Parenten, N. J., Aug. 5.-John C. Bogart, a smong them.

against which the British commander directed his fire and which was struck by a cannon ball still preserved among the parish relics. On Monday there will be a military display at which Gov. Gaston and a number of military and naval celebrities will be present.

The last productions of the late Wm. Henry Rinehart, Maryland's sculptor, arrived lately in this country. They are the property of Mr. J. W. Garrett of Baltimore, and the collection consists of a statue of Endymion, 14 busts, a medallion, and a number of bas-reliefs. Another work of Kinchart's, a statue of Ata-lanta, has also come into the possession of a Baltimore gentleman. Endymion and Atalanta are said to be rare specimens of the sculptor's art, and the fact that they are among the last by Rinchart attaches to them an ad-ditional interest.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.-Señor Zulueta has been reclected President of the Casino Español.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.-The Turkish Embassador to the United States is at the St. Lawrence Hall. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5 .- Gov. Garland has received a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston de-clining the Presidency of the Arkausas Industrial Uni-

POLITICAL NOTES.

Secretary of State Diedrich Willers, jr., decities a renomination on account of ill health and pressing private duties. He has been in continuous service for the State for nearly 14 years, working in various positions from cierk to Secretary of State.

Ignatius Donnelly's Convention met in Min-

esota last week, and adjourned till Sept. 22. They made no nominations, probably because there were not delegates enough to fillout an entire State ticket, and contented themselves with expressing great fondness for soft money in unlimited quantities. Mr. Donnelly thinks the September meeting will put out a ticket which will revolutionize the State.

The drollest fancy of the Indian Ring is in the new line of defense it has adopted against assailants It charges them all with being in the employment of THE TRIBUDE, and seems to think that foolish falsehood an-awers everything. The last mon thus drafted into THE TRIBUNE'S service is Mr. Samuel Waiker. Can't the Ring become more specific! Waere and when was Mr. Waiker employed!

Unless the indications are very deceptive the name of the next Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts will be Mr. Alexander H. Rice. The Boston Transcript says: "Mr. Rice daily gains friends, and Republican opinion is rapidly concentrating upon him as the only candidate whose nomination would prevent the reflection of the present popular Governor Sagardous Republicans in all parts of the State, who works to place the Commenwealth on its old political track, see this to be the case, and are propared to move accordingly."

Gov. Taylor of Wisconsin is very likely to be renominated by the People's Convention which meets next month. He is warmly supported by The Commercial Times of Milwaukee, a non-partisan journal, which in a recent issue said of him: "Since the organization of our State Government there has been no administration so completely free from political rings, combinations, fac-tions, or cliques, as that of Gov. Taylor's. There has been no kitchen cabinet, no power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, no set of political advisers on whom he has relied to the exclusion of others. This fact is so conspiciously true that it has been made the cause of compliment. Indeed, the disappointments among those who expected possible favors at his hands, are perhaps the principal, if not the only source of that opposition which is to be found among his former friends."

In an address to the colored people of Chillicothe, Ohio, last Monday, Prof. John M. Laneston of Washington said that when the Democratic party shows itself worthy of their support, the party relations of the colored people will no longer be defined by color lines. At present, however, the duty of the colored voter in Ohio is to support the Republican candidates. Referring to the advice recently given the colored people by ex-Gov. Scott of South Carolina, Prof. Langston said: "Gov Scott may be assuced, first, that the colored American will attempt no independent political organization, proffering his vote to the Democratic party upon the terms suggested by him. Nor, in the second place, is it possible to play upon his fears in such manner as to scare him into the Democratic party for the sake of gaining succor when defeat overtakes the Republican party. Whatever others may do, whatever may be their course, as yet the colored Arserican finds no just cause for pursuing any other course than that adopted heretofore and to which be has persistently adhered."

PUBLIC OPINION.

A considerable number of the Republican A consideration infinite of the Republican papers in New Jensey are advocating the nomination of United States Senator Freilinghuysen for President next year, it would be "funny" if the candidates should be Freilinghuysen of New Jensey on the Republican side, and Rayard of Delaware on the Democratic side. Then one or the other of these little States would be sure to have the President; and wouldn't the lucky little sovereignty swell some t—[Philadelphia Times (Ind.)]

There is not a greater stupidity than to There is not a greater stapinty that to speak of the adverates of a semid currency as the "Wall Street party." The money-changers, stock-gambiers, speculators, sharpers, sharers—the whole company who give Wall Street its flavor of disrepate—2.70 inflationists. It is irredecuable payer money that makes stock-gambling lively. The solid wealth of the country being associated with intelligence, is of course favorable to a sound currency.—(Cincinnati Communical (Ind.)

The Ohio election, whichever way it goes, will do some injury to the Democratic prospects of success in 1876, but it will do most damage to them in the case of ice. Allen's election. If Allen and his crowd are defeated, by's their deteat will be attributed to the disgust of hard-money Democrats, and inflation will be come as much a dead issue as Fourierism or ististicated by the discreted, that election will be received, that election will be treach by sanishe men to its increase.

appointed in 1802. He served during the war as Commander of the shop-of-war Sagamore had the double-enders Cimmanons and Instention the was engaged duelly in blockade duty off the coast of Fiorada and the long slege off Fort Fisher, and also assisted in the capture of the Rebol from-clad Artania. His cartier service was in the Weat Indios and on the African and Pacific coasts.

After the war he was appointed to the command of the Mackingam, and went to fine hay of Fundy to protect the fishing interests. He made his last cruise in 1866, and was restred on his return, after a long and fishful service. He was then appointed by Gov. Ward a Pilot Cammissioner, and has been reappointed by successive State Administrations. For the peat two years he was President of the Board. He leaves a widow, the date-hot of the Hon. Andrew A. Sualley, and a sister, the wife of ex-Alderman Henry N. Parkhurst, both of Newark.

Mr. MacVeagh's statament makes it necessary to a cell the fact that six of the teat Indian Commissioners originally appointed by the President in 1887 on this last basis, and mostly men of high standing in the religious world—such as Mr. William E. Dodge—resigned in 1874, and published a letter to the President, in which they expressed their regret that the Secretary of the Interior (beland) had not urged on Congress the legislation they not provided by the Department of the Interior (Deland). They complained, moneover, that the Interior (Deland). They complained, moneover, that the Indian appropriation passed that year war satisfied with the condition that all the accounts should be suddred in Washington, and all other duttes imposed on them be discharged in the same place. They doublies as we in this provision what the general public saw in it—an artfully devised scheme for getting rid of them; perhaps suggested by the person most interested in getting rid of them (Deland). They added, too, that the overruling of their decisions by the Department of the Interior (Deland), they had had ample experience, would render their auditing ido and vexatious, surthant a Board like theirs under the control of the Department of the Interior (Deland) of which they had had ample experience, would render their auditing ido and vexatious, surthan a Board like theirs under the control of the Department of the Interior (Deland) would be a usades apposed ago to the service. At Design subsequently explained to ineal of the laterior (fieldano would be a newless any ordage to the service. Mr. Bedge subsequently explained to
a reporter of Tar Thills varied by a statement has never
been contradicted—that they found that when they
awarded a contract to semebody outside the Indian
Ring, it would be awarded soon after to some one wham
they had tried to avoid. The law, too, he said, required
that all bills should be amidited by thesa, but gave the
ultimate power of payment to the Secretary of the Intefier (Delano), and it was frequently found that wills
which they had disadowed were paid by him (Delano) will
the same. Now, as lacy were allowed to resign, while
the worthy Delano retained and still rotains his place,
we wish Mr. ManVeagh would inform us what con hisson
a fairly charitaite and fourest man is to draw regarding
the President's good faith in the oxecution of the "hulinane policy."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

ITS ORIGIN, NATURE, AND TREATMENT. OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT-THE UN-DUE POPULAR TERROR CAUSED BY YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA-HISTORY OF THE FEVER IN 1873-INTERESTING DATA AS TO ITS IN-FECTIOUS NATURE-NOT A PRODUCT OF AMERI-CAN SOIL-DR. REILLY'S PLAN OF TREATMENT.

Washington, Aug. 5 .- In accordance with a solution of the Senate, the Scoretary of the Treasury instructed the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospi tal Service, Dr. John M. Woodworth, some time ago, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a succinct history of the yellow fever, as it has prevailed in the various ports of the United States. That gentleman has now submitted a report prepared by Dr. Frank Reilly, who was detailed for the purpose. It is as follows:

THE REPORT. POPULAR FRAR OF EPIDEMICS.

The year 1873 was characterized in the United States by the conjoint occurrence of two diseases, which are invested—by tradition, by a certain mystery which surrounds them, and by the fullity of medical skill in their presence—with a significance out of all proportion to the actual mortality which they occasion. From the 9th day of February, 1873, until the 21st of November of the same year, the dates of the first and last cases of the disease, there occurred 3,769 deaths from mulignant or epidemic cholera. During the same period each year there oc-curred, in round numbers, 21,000 deaths from diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera infantum. From the data of the first case, May 23, to the date of the last case, Nov. 29, 1873, there occurred 3,349 deaths from specific or epi-

1873, there occurred 3,349 deaths from specific or epidemic yellow fever. During the same period each year, there occurred from the group of malarial levers an aggregate of 8,500 deaths.

The last preceding epidemia of yellow fever was in 1867, and from its subsidence up to the close of 1872 there have been an aggregate of 970 deaths from this cause; but during the same period there had been an aggregate of over 50,000 deaths from malarial fevers. There had been no epidemic cholers in the country for the six years previous, but during that period the group of discusses most resembling it carried off not less than 125,000 persons. And year by year such more or less preventible discusses as small-pox, scarlet fever, typhus, chiere fever, and consumption are the causes of a tolerably constant Average of over 100,000 deaths per enteric fever, and consumption are the causes of a tolerably constant average of over 100,000 deaths per

YELLOW FEVER DEFYING EXPLANATION. But such a comparison seems to point and emphasize the only lesson taught by the history of the late epidemic of yellow fever. Absolutely nothing has been learned of the cause of the disease. The question of its autochthen out origin, or of its importation into the Gulf States, from adjacent countries in the same latitude and under the same climatic condition, is still unsettled; specific modes of prevention and of limitation remain as vague and inept; medical opinion is as confused and conflict ing, and medical skill as baffled as before. The questions Ing, and medical skill as baffied as before. The questions propounded by the Supervising Surgeon in his annual report are yet unanswered. * * To none of these have satisfactory answers been returned. In default thereof we are force of to turn to the same agencies for the prevention and control of this disease that we know are efficient, to a greater or less extent, in the control and limitation of the causes of that other immensely greater loss of life above shown. Such agencies are summed up in two words, "General samilation," in which are included thorough cleanliness, efficient disinfection, pure air, unpolluted water, wholesome food, and individual hygiene.

HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW-YORK IN 1873. In the following brief history of the epidemic, the disuse is followed step by step from its first appearance in the United States until its close, preserving the chronoogical rather than the geographical order, for the pur pose of showing, if possible, the spread of the disease. To this, however, the port of New-York may be made an execution, because, although the disease was repeatedly introduced both into the harbor and the city, fortunately it gained no foothold. This port may, therefore, be di-

posed of at the outset.

There were in all 62 cases at Quarantine, removed from vessels arriving. The first occurred May 23. Soven other cases, the last a refugee from Memphis, who died other cases, the last a refugee from Memphis, who died in the ambulance on his way to the hospital Oct. 30, sompleted the total of 63 cases, of which 18 died.

Concerning the cases which reached New-York, despite the thorough and enlightened sanitary administration of the nort, surgeon Heser Smith of the Marine Hospital service, remarks, "that so long as quarantine is a matter controlled by State caprice of lear, there is nothing to prevent the introduction of this or any other discusse into a community, no matter low rigid or perfect the quarantine of such community may be made—and its present administration at New-York is both. That yellow fever failed to become epidemic every season, is due probably, first, to the want of favoring conditions in the season fisself; and second, to the efficiency of its Board of Health; but certainly not to the want of a Supply of fomites furnished by land from other ports.

AT PENSACOLA IN 1873.

AT PENSACOLA IN 1873. On the 10th of June, 1873, the British merchant-ship Golden Dream arrived at the port of Pensacola from Ha-vana, and was placed in quarantine. This vessel had lost 11 men while in the port of Havana, three in teansitu from thence hither, and her entire crew are said t have been shipped from a yellow fever hospital. She had several convaiescing cases on board when she arrived here; but no case is reported as occurring while she remained in quarantine, which was until the 34 of July, a period of 23 days. When released she came to it is also stated that some of her remaining bullast was deposited at the shore end of this wharf. * * The first reof vellow fever in the city was that of Mrs. Alica's election. If Alica and his crowd are descret. Their defeat will be attributed to discuss of hisral-money Democrate, and infection will be come as much a dead issue difficult will be seeded, that release and the first structures are the come as much a dead issue difficult will be seeded, that releated when the structure of the first st Pfleffer, who died of black comit on the 14th of August, and whose case was that evening reported to the Mayor

From this date unin the sign of the city and vicinity, from one to theey cases a day in the city and vicinity. On that night a fire occurred on the north-east corner of Palaiox st., upposite the Custom-house, by what several stores were destroyed. The majority of citizens were drawn at midnight from their homes by this oxiciting event, and, as wes generally predicted, the spreading of the disease was from that period rapid and extensive.

DESTES IN PLOSIDA AND ALARIMA. The function will take place on Monday at 2 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIAN RING.

ROW MUCH OF THE CEPTIF ME. MARVEAGH AWARDED

IS REALLY BUK!

Mr. MacVeagh's sitatament makes it necessary to recipitedly appointed by the President, in which they expended and taken to the doubtery and on the bay. The criginally appointed by the President, in which they expended an large persons who fact the country and on the bay. The first yellows work ever begin to decrease, when Dr. Clark applied a galvatic batter of the first cases. From this time there were originally appointed by the President, in which they expended the disease. From this time there were originally appointed by the President, in which they expended their regret that the Secretary of the Interior (Delano) lead not urged on Congress the legislation tree in the Indian appropriation proposed their regret that the Secretary of the Interior (Delano) lead not urged on Congress the legislation tree in the President, in which they expended the disease were reported in President, in which they expended the disease of the hospital Aug. 15, and thorison the first cases. The control of the Interior (Delano) lead not urged on Congress the legislation tree in the President, in which they expended the disease were reported in the Indian appropriation pages of the Interior (Delano) lead not urged on Congress the legislation tree in the President, in which they expended the disease were reported on the 17th of August and the least the first deaths on the 17th of August and the least the first deaths on the 17th of August and the least the condition that all the accounts should be aveided in Washington, and a few minutes after an electron to the Department of the hospital Aug. 15, and there are the first desired and taken to the hospital from New-Orleans, and them the form New-Orleans, and the first cases and the first cases in the country and on the bay. The first person the first cases in the country and on the bay. The first person the first cases in the country and made its appearance on the 23d of September, and the Surgeon in charge, Dr. Sternborg, U. S. A., in a letter to the first deaths on the 67th of that month; and the last on the 10th of November. The total number of yellow fever deaths, given in the hoard of Health report, is 80; but Dr. Michel thinks there were at least 100 deaths. He estimates the total number of cases at 500. At the Jaffetion there are said to have been 22 mass, almost the whole settlement, and the mortatity was 14. At Bluff speings, a place of about 200 mentitants, there were blue deaths; and at Oakhied, of saven cases, six had professional aid and recovered. The one that proved fatal had no redical attendance. REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF THE INFECTIOUS NA-

THRE OF THE DISEASE.

The above is a mere history of the epidemic as it oc curred. It may now be interesting to consider other facts connected therewith. Immediately on the breaking ent of the fever in Pensacola, a rigid quarantine was established by the military and naval authorities of Fort Barraneas, the Navy-Yard, and the villages of Warringten and Woolsey. A similar one was also maintained by the civil authorities of Miliville, a village eight miles distant, built at the terminus of the Perdido Railroad. With the exception of Excraces, where the fever manifested itself on Sept. 23, all of the above mentioned places escaped. The troops of Barraneas were, with the exception of about a dozen, instantly removed to Fort The 100th anniversary of the attack upon AN ABSCONDING MERCHANT OF PATTMESON IN. J. Fickens on Santa Rosa Island, and not a case occurred

On the 15th of November I was called in to see a young hely suffering from a violent attack of yellow fevor. She had come in from the country about a week previous to

that date, and two quite heavy froats had occurred sever or eight days before she came to town. After reaching

that date, and two quite heavy froats had occurred seven or eight days before she came to town. After reaching here she had assisted at the opening of a trunk containing the clothing of a man who had died of a very malignant attack of lever at an early period of the epidemic. Hor's was the last death; it occurred during cold weather, on the 19th of November.

A similar case has been related to me by Mrs. C. L. Le Baron of this city, concerning the epidemic of 1822. Her father, Mr. Fitzsinmonos of Claiborne, Ala, hearing of the death of his brother at Pensacola, come here by private conveyance—at that time the only mode of transportation—and proceeded to administer on his estate. Among the effects was a trunk of clothes, said not to have been worn; but upon opening it some articles the deceased had had on when the fatat filhoss seized him were found in it; and, although two heavy frosts had occurred before Mr. Fitzsimmone's arrival, he contracted the fever and died, after an iliness of four days, and from him the disease broke out afresh.

A still more romarkable instance of the length of time the disease may lie dormant is one which is given me by the late Dr. John J. Hulse. It is that during the yellow fever epidemic in 1856 a young man daed in the town of Milton, 30 miles above our city; and two years later his trunk, which in the mean time had been in a warehouse, and covered with oid sails and sacks, was removed from Milton to Bristol, a small place 45 miles distant, and was opened in a house thore. Soon after, two or is of the inmates alckened, and some of them died of black vomit. I told this to Dr. Harvey Brown, U. S. A., as vouched for by Dr. Hulse, and he has mentioned it in his work on quarantine.

For further evidence as to the infectious nature of

quarantine.

For further evidence as to the infectious nature of For further evidence as to the succession many ob-olothing, beading, &a., used by yellow fever cases, see report of Surgeon J. F. Hammend, U. S. A., to the Sur-geon-General in 1854, on the yellow fever at Barrancas in the Summer of 1853; and the circumstance of the mat-tress thrown overboard from the United States steamer Vixen, and picked up and used by a negro man, who shortly atterward died of black vomit, and the subse-quent spreading of the disease from the negro quarters in which it took place.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA. From the first yellow fever epidemic at this place to that of 1873, we have, on each occasion, direct evidence of its introduction by an infected ship. the United States obtained possession of Florida to the present date, yellow fever appears five times to have assumed an epidemic form in this port, and during that period it has also several times been brought here, but tailed to spread. I shall first enumerate the former cases. In 1822 it was imported by a schooner salling with a cargo of spoiled codfish, which was discharged at the wharf, hauled through the town, and thrown out on a common. In 1853 it was introduced by the United States steamer Virgin; in 1863 by the United States storeship Relief; in 1867 by the ship Fair Wind and the schooner Texana, the former from Jamaica and the latier from New-Orleans; and finally, in British ship Golden Dream from Havana. I was in the

British ship Goiden Dream from Havana. I was in the last two epidemics as a practitioner, and in the one at the Navy-Yard in 1856 as a boy.

With recard to the instances when it was introduced here, but did not become pandemic, the nest narrard appears to be that of the Eccuch steam frigate former, in the Summer of 1843.

The sick from the frizate were put in one end of the navat hospital. Evidence here shows that they were lodged in a building on the same grounds as the naval hospital, but 150 feet north-west of it, and were attended solely by their own physician from the frigate. They were landed by boats of the Gomer at the hospital whalf, and taken up the road on the east set of the hospital grounds, and in at the north gate directly to the quarters assigned them. A dense wood of more than half a mile in length separated the hospital from the Navy-Yard, and a similar grove, a quarter of a mile in length, inservenced between the above-mentioned conduct the Berranova. Even net il 1850 the woods and

NATURE AND ORIGIN OF THE PEVER. In conclusion, I will state that my ideas in regard to the nature and origin of yellow fover have been so well expressed by Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., that I will simply copy them : first: The yellow fever pelson is not an emanation

from the persons of those sick with the disease.

I must interrupt the quotation at this point to observe that while this hypothesis may possibly be correct, I am not prepared to assert it as a fact. .

Second: It is not generated by atmospheric or telluric

not prepared to assert it as a fact.

Second: It is not generated by atmospheric or telluric influences. A certain elevation of temperature is, however, incessary for its multiplication; and its rapid increase is promoted by a moist atmosphere, and probably by the presence of decomposing organic matter.

Third; The poisen is portable in ships, goods, clothing, &c., and a monite quantity is capable of giving rise to an extensive epidemic.

Fourth: Exposure to a temperature of 31° Fahrenheit completely destroys it.

Fifth: It may remain for an unknown length of time in a quiescent state, when not subjected to a freezing temperature or exposed to the condition necessary to its multiplication, and may again become active small increase indefinitely when these conditions prevail.

Sixth: While liability to the disease and its severity when contracted depend to a certain extent upon age, sex, temperament, previous habits, acolinosion, they also depend to a great extent upon the degree of cancentration of the poison; that is to say, the larger the dose the greater the possibility of an attack, and the greater its severity.

In coinciding with this statement I wish it understood that I have reference only to the disease as it occurs in the United States. I was under the impression that it originated in New Orleans, until the contrary was proved in the occupancy of that city by the United States troops during the late war. There is, I thuis indibitation evidence to prove that vellow fever is a active of the tropics, and that its importation into the United States could be prevented by a strict quarantine, that is, total isolation. I consider the most reliable method of disantecting a ship is to braiden down for faut or five days, so that the observation of their hold to 30° Fahrenheit, and to keep her in that condition for four or five days, so that the observation was remain feeden for that knowled time had not any remain feeden for that knowled time had not any remain feeden for that knowled time had not any remain fe July, a period of 23 days. When released she came to Commandancia st. wherf and discharged some coal, and it is also stated that some of her remaining ballast was it is also stated that some of her remaining ballast was further danger need after that be apprehended, and any sels remaining here all summer, no matter how dirty they may be, ever generate yellow fever. This only occurs with stips from latitudes below the regions of frosts and where this discusse prevails for nearly the entire year.

MENTAL TREATMENT, AND THE RIGHT SORT OF

NORSES.

The doctor should sit down and talk to the sick person and his triends, and exhibit no starm or concern, lest the patient become frightened. I usually tell them: "You are doing very well, and I shall almost certainly have you up in a week or eight days, if you will lie quietly and do what you are told." I, lowever, never trust th but have always some one with them, a relative if possible, as they are the best and most reliable nurses. Friends are too ant to consult their own context instead of the patient's weafare, and to open the doors and windows, and to include in all sorts of insprintent gossip in the epidemic, the last case et olack vomit, and the similarity of symptoms between some person who has just clost and the can they are musing.

In hospital, I remove very had cases, cot and all, into a separate ward, for the above has allusion amost carried ward, or the chove has allusion amost carried and separate ward, for the chove has allusion amost carried. eparate ward, for the clove has allosion amost caurely o private practice. * By having a number of small sepa-ato wards for verious fever patients, so that they can be ceated singly, and by careful attention and choering acm up, I think many might be saved who are now sil. *

A BELLEVILLE DRUGGIST'S FATAL MISTAKE. Isaac W. Ketcham, a druggist doing business in Main-st., Relieville, N. J., died on Wednesday night from the effects of poison taken by mistake. He had been unusually busy all day and did not have time to go home to his supper. About 8 o'clock he felt faint and went into his rear office to take a drink of whisky. Without looking at the bottle which contained the liquid he placed it to his lips and took a draught. Before he had swallowed much he discovered that it was not whisky, and looking at the label on the bottle found that it con tained aconite, a deadly poison. He ran into the stree At the post hospital, Fort Barraneas, yellow fever first | and called to Dr. Clark who was passing at the time. The doctor gave him eight ounces of branely, and a few min

BALTHOME, Md., Aug. 3.—CATTLE—Lee market during the week has been fairly active; the prices are tortion history the very best. 5', st'lee, first quality, 49, 5', 5', Medium, ar good far quality, 4, 16, 10, ord ner thin steers, own, in cows. 3', st'lee, most of the sales at 5', st'lee, receipts, 1, 30; sales, 1, 182.

Hows have been steady, closing with the pens hearly bare mes, 1,182, have been stoody, closing with the pens nearly bare prices tending upward; the range is 10 4 d 1,0, re-tion coluts, 1,500.
Striker have been firm and in fair demand; the prices range from 1 to 5 to. Lamis-Safes of 200 head at \$4 fe; receipts

> LATESI SHIP NEWS. (Por other ship News see Second Page.)

Steamship E. C. Knight, Chickester, Georgetown, D. C., with moles, and page to J. C. Kenyon.

Steamship treu. Whitter, Hallett, Boston, with make, and page to Metropolitan steamship to.

Steamship Hattraburg, World, Philadelphia, with coul to Master.

dap Liverpoot, Lambert, London and Isle of Wight 46 days, Bark Abbie N. Franklin (of Boston), Gross, Sagua 9 days, His sugar. Bark Vule (Nor.), Meller, Cork via Delaware Breakwater 42

lays, in beliest.

Biric Article (of Androssen), Breckenridge, Kingston, Jam.,
Biric Article (of Androssen), Breckenridge, Kingston, Jam.,
In Schwarze Breakwiter 20 days, with log wood,
Schr. Monte Christo, Smith, Hanger, with immer.
Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Calada, with hander,
Schr. Alpha, Swilsbury, Caladiner, with hander,
Schr. L. Franker, Crawford, Georgolewn, S. C., 5 days, with naval stores. Schr. Rod Jacket, Gregory, Rockland, with time.

Schr. Nile, French, Hocalend, with hone,
Schoonens-Eiver and Constwing
Althou, Virginia,
Hunter, Dighton,
Bagadace, Norwich.

Aunie Carli, Northport. Sarah Jane, New Haven. Hattle Lou, New Haven. Smoth O'Brion, New Haven.

ancierce at communication and afternoon (Sth).

Bark Agnes (Nor.), Fosa, from Havre, which arrived 4th,
Bark Agnes (Nor.), Fosa, from Havre, which arrived 4th
and anchored in (travesond Bay for orders, came up to the city
and anchored in (travesond Bay for orders, came up to the city

this afternoon (5th).

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Monteomery, from New York. Cleared 4th, schr. Mary Patten, for Boston, Cleared 5th, steamship Monteomery, for Formaodina.

Charteston, Aug. 5.—Bailed, bark Ada P. Gould, for Livebpool: 4th, schr. Beindeer, for New York.

GAILESTON, Aug. 4.—Arrived, schr. Vernai, for Bagdad, Cla.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5.—Arrived, schr. Martha N. Hall, from Calle.

from Castle.

MORIES, Aug. 5.—Cleared, achr. Elizabeth, for Pensacola.

SAN FERNEISCO, Aug. 4.—Cleared, ship Alaska, for Laverpool,
bark Wm. H. Besse, for Portland, Oregon.

Tynes, Ga., Aug. 5.—Arrived, steamship Oriental, Halleta. from Boston.

New BERDORD, Aug. 5.—Arrived, bark Hercules, from InNew BERDORD, Aug. 5.—Arrived, bark Hercules, from Indian Occam; schrs. Hattle M. Howes, and Trash B. Flak, from
Georgetown, D. C.; Samuel C. Hudes, and Samuel C. Hark,
from Philadelphia, Amise E. Martin, from Hoboxen; Wim. Is
Mangain, from New York.

Named N. B. Schreicher, Schreicher, Wim. InMangain, from New York.

Mangain, from New York,

OREGON PORTS.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Salled, steamship C. P. Funch (Belg.),

Rundsen, for New York,

ROTTERAN, Aug. 5.—Arrived, ateamship P. Caland (Dutch),

Stop That Lenk clospir, surely, by using GLINES SLATE PAIN. It was prever in our to tall. Resultful paints resily for use, cost is at that half the price of a little teal. 100 page Book from Wilde tealay, or call. N. Y. Shake Rooting to Book Printed spling, and Stochart slo, New York.

GIBSON—Hall BROOK—At the residence of the bride's sister in Brooklyn, on the 5th of August, by the Rev. Inflo. Hudson, U. S. N., Leet. Win. C. (Olseon, U. S. N., Jo Mass Amelia A. Holbrook, daughter of Capt. Samuel H. Holbrook, No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with ful

BENTON-Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875, Marshall F., son of the late Col. Jobn H. Benton, in the 38th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the innext from the resistence of his ancie, Time O., Renton, No. 33. T. upkins place, Breeklys, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'close p. in. Suffolk, Norfolk, and 14 knowledges please cony.

Safiols, Northik, and 14 knowledges please cony.

COWLLS.—In Brooklyn, Aug 4, Henry D. Cowles.

Funeral at 2 p. n., Schröder, Rom his late residence, 230

South Fourthest, Wittansburgh.

DRAKE-On the evening of the 4th inst, at his residence in

Neutral, N. J., formulation A. Jackson Brake, U.S. N.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILMAN-At Mostross, Penn. Aug. 3, 1875, Beverley Hale, sen of Theodore and Education D. Gilman, agol 11 GRIDERECK—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, at the residence of his grandparents, Suffert, New York, Erts 4: Alama, only child of Ernest and Library A. Groedwick, ared 15 months. Puncial from Suffera on Eriday, 6th and, at 10 4, m.

Puncral from Seifern on Friday, 6th inst., at 19 s. in.

HARCE-Suddenly, on Thursday moraing, Hamma Florence, infant daughter of Henry J. and Austic M. Hart, agolf J. income.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fancial from the row demo of my parents, s. Clark at, Brooklyn, on Security norming, at 10 o closes.

HASPHOUCK-Aug. 5. at the residence of his parents, South Orange, N. J., Frank feltward, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth M. Hasbrones, agod 21 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the function of the orange, in the first of the family are invited to attend the function of the orange of the first of the family are invited to attend the function of the function of the function of the function of the facility and christopher siz. The remains will be taken to oreen wood.

HEERMANCE Ang. 5, Andrew J. Heermande Funeral on Saturday, at 19 a clock a. m. PURDY At his late residence, No. 38 East 49th st., in this city, on Puesday, Aug. 3, John Purdy, in the Slat year of his city, on Puesta, and.

are,

are,

Pundral services will be held at Calvary Church, Eletat, and

4th av., on Priday, the 6th inst., at 10 websek. Relatives

and friends are invited to attend.

and trends are invited to attend.

80'01T - August 3, 1875, after a brief illness, Salite, wife of

1. If, B. Scott and daught of the late William Wall.

Belavives and fromes are invited to attend the fances on

Friday morning, August 8, at 10'2 o'clock, from the condence

of her mother, 202 Fifth ave. TOWAR-At Seabsticht, N. J., Aug. 5, 1875, of diphtheris, Margaret Asbury, only child of Thes. H. and Resaume Bank Margaret Ashury, only child of Thes. It. and Ressaule is sur-ley Towar.
Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Peter Residey, owd. Jersey City Hights, on Saturday, Aug. Lant & o'clock. WATT Alexander K. Watt, infant son of James S, and Emilio Essam Watt, in Brooklyn August 2, agest 26 days.

Special Notices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap, for children teething. Cancer moved without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McI BISH,

No. 21 East 10th at.

Persons wishing to make reparts upon these houses at moderate expense can obtain the services of a first class workman, who can give good references as to honesty and capacity.

JAMES MEACEN, No. 77 Numbrat, Browleyn, E. D.

Sherry Wines, all styles, dry, extra dry, sweet, pale, very pale, gedlen, and brown, and all grades, from #2 to \$12 per gallon. Con light golden is an old importation, the best value in New York at the price #5 50 per gallon. H. B. KIRK & Co., 69 Pullon-st. N. Y. The Sparkling Wines of the Pleasant Valley Wine Com-

pany (Steuben County, N.Y.; show what energy, persecutive, capital, and good business qualifications have accomplished in this important branch of home industry. The wines are formeted in the bestle (two years in perfecting) are superior to the French, ediling at about 49 per cent less. The Company sold over 27,000 cases in 1874. They still Wages and Brandies are very popular.

Sole Agenta, 69 Futton st., N.Y.

Sole Agents, 55 Fution 25, 35, 15

The Philadelphia Office of The Tribute is at 113

SOUTH SIXTHEST.

(Ledger Bunding).

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISE MENTS RECEIVED AT PUBLISHINGS. RATES.

Subscribers to the budy in Pathadelphia can have the paper or and the present of the pre

Advertisers des ring to gain the attention and Ascertisers descring to gain the attention and pa-trounge of Farmers and Agriculturists, will find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the most valuable and effective me-dians. It now results more farmers, and those of a better class, than any other weakly paper published. Advertise-ments, to secure proper classification, should be lianded in on or before Monday of the week of issue.

The Best Rooms for Offices in New-York, -Over built THE TRIBUNE BUILDING is now occupied by its perma-nent tenants. They and all their visitors unite in pro-nouncing its offices the MOST ABTHACTIVE and, all things someting its officers the MOST ATTITATIVE and, an amount considered, the CHE ATEST in town. Contrary to the general expectation, the building proves to be much the lightest of all the large buildings in the city. All the rooms are beautifully finished in hard wood (ash). There are elegant gasfixtures, heat and water in every room. All are exceedingly light and arry, are perfectly ventilated/have outside windows, and communicate directly with the elevators, and nearly all lines independent entrances from the half. The elevators run side by side, and both are in good working order. They are keptruoning from a o'clock in the norming tailing after in -light. Rents or very favorable terms. Application about be made at 1418 TRISCOF Counts, * reom.

Of Interest to Advertisers Yesterday the American and New-York News Companie American New-York News Co. News Co.

bought of the various morning papers as follows: 10,200 3,500 It will be seen that the American News Company bought

considerably more Train size is an it did World's and Pimes pas-together, and that the New York News Company also bought more Train size than it did World's and Times put together. This is about a fair average comparison of the relative pur chases for some months past. There has been no time this year in which the daily circulation of Tax TRIBUNE was not year in which the daily circulations of the World and rupes, in which its semi-weekly circulations of the World and ruple the combined acid-weekly circulations of the World and Times, and in which its weekly circulations of the World sight ahead of the combined weekly circulations of the World sight ahead of the combined weekly circulations of the World I Truce. On the 10th of April two of the best known ad wettisting agents in the country prepared the following eard:
We the undersegned have examined the books of Ture To UNE, the Foreman of its Press Room, the daily reports, etc., and are entirely satisfied, and do certify that the entire circuand are entirely astissied, and do certify that the entire circulation of The Paul Tarsens for the month of March was 1.251,625 complete copies, making an average during circulation for the month of 44,467, and that the entire circulation of The Paul Tarint an for the south of April, up to and including that day, was 157,820 complete copies, making the meanth of April, thus far, 58,868 complete copies.

S. M. PETTENGILL, New York, April 10, 1875.

Remarks of the March Carlot of the Median Burkt.

The discrepancy of the meanth of April thus far, New York, April 10, 1875.

The figures above even remained singularly stable through out the past mouth. The average daily excellation of THE TRUCKE for the whole mouth was 50.16%.

The following extract from the official report of the Post-master of the City of New York to the Postmaster-Goneral, giving the amount of postage paid by each paper in the mouth of January, 1875, on its regular solutions, some from the New York Post Office to its regular subscribers, further illustrates

> Bounds at # unal rates to reg-81.146 60 20,330

It will be seen, therefore, that the circulation of THE THE The through the made is greater than that of The Heraid and Times combined, or that of The World and Times combined, and almost as great as that of all three of these other morning papers combined. Advertisers will find it also to their interest to remember that the columns of Tee TERRUNG are que sixth water than those of ony other paper in the city, and that each column, or time, therefore, gives one sixth more space to the advertise than a column or line in any of the other papers.

Daily Tribune, May 12,